PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA. Burrato, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857. prize fight between Cobern and Gribbon came off Scarriday in Canada. The combatants fought twenty one records in thirty minutes, when Cobern was de-

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE ATLANTIC AND ASIA. ARRIVAL OUT OF THE ATLANTIC AND ASIA.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 19 1857.

De Coellins steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, which it will be recollected was detained at this port of Tessday, 8 o'clock a. m., Oct. 27, arrived at Laverpool at the moment the Nugars was leaving—about 1:15 p. m. on Satarday, Nov. 7, thus making the pateries in about 11 days and 5 hours.

The Cunard Feamship Aria, Capt. Lott, from this port at toon on the 28th October, was passed by the port at toon on the 28th October, was passed by the Ningera at 9 o'clock a. m. on Sunday the 8th inst. Ningera at 9 o'clock a. m. on Sunday the 8th inst. twenty nours and from Liverpool, and sae would be due there at about 5 o'clock a. m. on Monday the 9th inst, thus making the passage in about eleven days and se vertee a bours.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Ows Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

The Union is magnificent this morning-glorious, supero jubilant and costatio over Kansas and the new Constitution. The organ opens thus in full

"The vexed question is settled—the problem is solved—the dead point of dauger is passed—all serious rouble about Kansas affairs is over and gone. Kansas comes into the Umon on the principle of the great act which organized her and Nebracks as Terribors. Governments—Another dar is added to the republican constraint on, not shing on scales of terror, conflueration and blood, but letiding its light to the peaceful possults of a somewhat of a great passes of the problem.

All serious trouble about Kanses affairs is over and gene. O jes. We have heard toat song before. All serious trouble about the Territories was over when the Compromise of 1850 was passed.
All serious trouble was over when the roar of cannon on Capitot Hill announced the passage of the Nebrasks Act, and the final grand pacification of the untry and preservation of the Union. Within the country and preservation of the last a last two years all trouble has been over at least a dozen times. But the end is not yet. If the doings dozen times. dozen times. But the end is not yet. It say of the Convention, which The Union soundly exuits over, are apheld by the "Democratic" Administration, the Kausas difficulty is only beginning. tion, the Kausas difficulty is only beginning.

The Union impudently dec ares that the schedule

put forth by the Lecompton Convention "submits" the Constitution to the white inhabitants of Kan-"sas; acknowledges the people of the new State to "be the only tribunal that can rightfully determine what its domestic institutions shall be; and gives full, practical and fair effect to the great princi "ple of popular sovereignty." This is obviously to be the next dodge of the "Democracy." The "party" is to be made to believe and to swear that the Constitution is submitted to the people of Kansas, when in reality nothing is submitted but a clause about Slavery, which, as The Union procreds to show, is of no consequence whatever. If the clause be rejected, says the perspicacious organ, "every negro in the State shall be free, except the " few who are now there in the legal condition of

Most admirable Dogberry! Every negro shall be free except those who are slaves! Truly a shrewd and satisfactory conclusion! The Union continues: Truly a shrewd and satisfactory conclusion! The Union continues:

"It is barely possible that an ultra Abolitionist here and there may take exception to the provision which protects the elease property now in the Tetritory. But the justice and propriety of this is as clear as mounday. Let it be remembered that Slavery was established in Kausna by the Constitution, and the question is on the shiftion of it. Shall it be swept out of existence at a blow, without regard to the sacred rights of property! or shall it be gradually extinguished? The Kansas Convention has eccided in favor of the former course; and has resolved to deal with it as the other States in the Union deals with it—that is, shedsh it prospectively."

This is an excellent specimen of The Union's peculiar muddle whenever it undertakes to talk

peculiar muddle whenever it undertakes to talk about Slavery. Shall it be swept out of existence at a blow, without regard to the sacred rights of at a blow, without regard to the sacred rights of property (inquires the Organ), or shall it be gradually extinguished? "The Kansas Convention has "decided in favor of the former course." That is, it has decided to act without regard to the sacred rights of property, and The Union apparently approves. Possibly The Union meant latter when it said former—in which case it puts itself in the dilemma of approving to-day in Kansas what yesterday it denounced in the Northern States which have day it denounced in the Northern States which have abolished Stavery. Yesterday The Union said that the abolition of Slavery in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania was a gross outrage violation of the rights of property.' rting for a moment from its argument Departing for a moment from its argumentative and historical course, The Union resumes the jubilint and triumphant tone, and after heartily congratulating the Administration on the "auspicious provided for the constraint of the event," enters with accelerated force on a glorified description of Mr. Buchanan:

"The President, keeping his eye steadily fixed on the Constitution and the laws, and arming neather to the right hand nor the left, hept directly conward in the path he had marked out for his footsteps. He saw the end from the beginning. He nover doubted that the truth would prevail. In the midst of all the bicketing and contention North and South he bated no jot of beart or hope, but preserved his unruffled screnity and his cheerful faith in the right?

That was the orthodox "Democratic" doctrine on the 17th of November. On the 18th, we are informed in terms of approbation from the same high authority that Kansas has very properly taken the same course as was taken by New-York, New-Jersame course as was taken by New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, "and has resolved to deal with it "as all the other States in the Union dealt with it—"that is, abolish it prospectively." This last item of historical information may well astonish the Bation. Can it be possible that all the other States in the Union have abolished Slavery prospectively, without themselves being aware of it? Is this only one of the Government grann's blundary or does it. one of the Government organ's blunders, or does it foreshadow some new and startling development o "Democratic" doctrine—some great, eternal prin-ciple which shall in due time be brought forward to pacity the country and preserve the Union?

Brave old man! Heroic and intrepid magistrate

Sagacious and far-seeing statesman! He saw the end from the beginning. Through all the dust and fig of the Kanasa row, that clear, calm eye, "steadily fixed on the Constitution and the laws," foresaw afar off the glories of the Lecompton Convention, the statesmanship of Jenkins, the eloquence of Randolph of Atchison, the regency of Cathoun, and to sum up, in sport, "the auspicious result," generally; and seeing all this the President "preserved not only his cheerful faith in the right, but "his unsuffled secenity." Wonderful man Visions like these might have disturbed the serenity of Job himself. The country, however, is justly entitled to complain that Mr. Buchanan, with all these beatific splendors in his eye, that eye steadily fixed on the Constitution and the laws, did not rehere the anxiety of the people during the long un-certainty of the struggle in Kansas, by disclosing to the public a few gleams of cheering light. Decidedly, it was no better than a sort of dark-lantern

policy to keep it all to himself. Having thus properly paid its respects to the Chief Executive, the Organ closes its anthem with a superb burst of malediction on the Black Republi-caus:

calls:

"This news as fall of hope to every American patriot, will bring sorrow to only one class of our people. The Black Republican politicisms had all their capital staked on the chances of discrete and condusion in Ramsa. The enterprise has falled, and they are rained. The peace of the country, the prospectly of the people, and the safety of the Union is destruction to feel nopes. We rejoine over it none the less on that account. They had their any what their tools and hirelings in Kansas were either the Territory with alarms and agitaing the whole country—when they employed the press, the pulps, and the rostrom to excho the shricks with which they hoped to frighten the public wind from its propriety. Those were the days of bleeding Ramsas, and then absolutations waxed mighty preceding and quiet behaves continuing the Union on the Frond platform of equal, constitutional rights will consign it again to its original nothingless."

I am terribly afraid that The Union has hallocad before it is out of the woods. What if the people of Kansas refuse to vote on the 21st of December, or to take any notice of the Lecompton Constitutution? The strongest of "Democratic" jaws would find it hard to crack that nut.

Co respondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1857.

No confirmation came by the mails received today of the transfers rumored at the last accounts of the Mexican Minister here to London, and of Gen. Almonte from London to Paris. There was a be het entertained in Mexico that Comonfort designed to cetablish his brother-in-law at Washington, and as he could not properly supersede the others, the changes mentioned became necessary. Intentions fluctuate so auddenly and strangely in that revelationary republic, if such it may be con-

ordered since a dictatorehip has been established, that purposes expressed to-day are not esteemed of much value to morrow. The feeling is universal here that Mexico has never been before represented by a Minister who has so much won the respect and regard of all parties, while faithfully maintaining the rights and interests of his own Government. It will be found difficult to replace him with advantage to Mexico, or as much acceptability to the United

A strong conviction is felt here that the crafts hard of Gov. Walker is visible in the work of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas. Some of his most intimate New-York friends made that declaration to-day, and there are other ear-marks which strengthen the proof. If the instrument received is Wasnington, be really that adopted by the Conven-Washinston, be really that adopted by the Conven-fion—and it is authoritatively accepted as such— then it is very clear that the whole Kansas battle has to be fought over again. To preclude the people from voting upon every part of the proposed Consti-tution, but a Siavery cause, is a direct violation of the professed principle of the Nebraska bill beside being an outrage upon popular rights which aggra vates all the wrongs heretofore suffered in that Territory. No mode of escape is offered. No alternative is possible. Vote or not vote, the Constitujority, by a piece of chicauery the most insulting and audacious yet devised by a desperate minority. Does snybody believe that even the moderate men who have counseled forbearance, who have stood between the two extremes, seeking a fair adjustment of the difficulty, will submit to an imposture so monstrous as this ?

Walker's departure had the effect of stimulating the Administration to a decision in the recognition of the Nicaraguan Minister, which had been hanging by the eye-has for many weeks. Under the terms of the treaty we are bound to protect the transit. and that protection must involve a collision with Walker, if he has gone to the supposed destination. This determination had another object, too, and that was to withdraw from alliance with England in Central American affairs, and reinaugurate the old policy of independent negotiations. Nicsragua is unable to cope even with the small force which Walker carries down-a force smaller, by the way than that he deserted six months ago—and if Costa Rica should have to assume the responsibility of the centest, an aspect might be given to the diplomatic relations which was not anticipated when the treaty was made a few days ago. If we are to patroniz Nicaregua, England will of course continue her pro-tection to Costa Rica, and between the two there

are very adverse interests to reconcile.

It is now ascertained, in official figures, at the Treasury, that \$4,878,000 of United States loans have been redeemed since March last, leaving \$25,105,000 as the whole amount outstanding.
INDEX.

THE CONSTITUTION OF OREGON.

The bill of rights of the State Constitution just passed for Oregon and submitted to the people on the 9th inst., contains some peculiar provisions.

No money is to be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution, nor can any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious services in either House of the Legislative Assembly, his latter clause would seem designed to

prevent the payment of chaplains.

No person shall be rendered incompetent as a wit ness or juror in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any Court of Justice touching his religious belief to effect the weight of his testimony. Strenuous efforts have been made of late years in several States to introduce this rule or some approach to it. A similar provision passed the popular branch of the Massachusette Legislature last Wioter, but was defeated in the Senate. Oregon may, therefore, be considered as the banner State in this diverce between religious opinions and the administra-

tion of justice.

There is to be no imprisonment for debt except in case of fraud or absconding debtors.

White foreigners are to exjoy the same rights with respect to the possession and descent of property as native born citizens.

All white male citizens of the United States resident in the State for six months, and all white male foreign ere similarly resident, and who shall one year pravi ously have declared their intention to become citizen of the United States, are to be entitled to vote; but negroes, mulattoes and Chinamen are expressly ex cluded from the right of suffrage. Voting is to be vive voce and not by ballot. As to ordinary voting, the Legislature may alter this, but not as to elections by the Legislature itself, or either branch of it. State officers are to be chosen biennially. A plurality is to elect. The Senators are to be chosen for four years, half the whole number at each biennial election, and the Assembly is to meet bienzially. The power of sture is forbidden to establish or incorporate any bank or banking compacy or moneyed institution whatever, nor shall any back of circulation be permitted to exist in the State. The Legislature is forbidden to contract any debt, except in case of war, invasion or insurrec tion, exceeding \$50,000, or to subscribe to the slock of any association. A similar probibi ion as to stock subecriptions is placed upon counties, towns and cities,

whose power to create debt is limited to \$5,000. The Governor, chosen for four years, is also to b Superintendent of Public Instruction, and with the Secretary of State and Tressurer, is to constitute a board for the sale of school and university lands, and the investment of the proceeds for a school fund. The Judges of the Supreme Court, elected by Districts are to serve for six years. Each county is also to elect a County Judge to act also as Judge of Probate, and

to hold office for four years. The questions of the allowance of Slavery or its pro h bition, and of the admission or exclusion of free negroes, are to be voted upon separately.

NEW-YORK STATE-OFFICIAL.

We have just received Lewis County efficial, which makes the following alterations in our footings, after deducting the mejority put against Lewis in the table:

-SECRETARY OF STATE - JUDGE OF APPRALS - Chap Tucker, Pursum, Jeanica Denio Korm. 59 Counties....176,856 194 187 68.614 170 957 198 184 68,110 Lewis ...... 1838 1,498 81 1,856 1,475 75

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS -The Republican Con vention of the let Alderman c District met last evening at Roe's Hotel, in Ann street. Edward D. Pepper presided, and Thomas D. Gale officiated as Secretary. Mr. Councilman Henry Smith of the First Ward was nominated on the first ballot, and the nomination was afterward made unanimous. Mr. Smith was nominated by a People's Convention on Wednesday evening and it is understood that he will be also indersed by the Americans.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS .- James H. Welsh has been renominated by the Republicans for Police Justice from the In Judicial District.

James H Leonard, ex Police Captain of the Second Ward, was nominated last evening as the Democratic candidate for Police Justice of the Lt District, which is composed of the Fast, Second, Third, and Fifti

The Republican Judicial Convention of the Vtl District (Eighth and Ninth Wards), met at Bleecker Buildings last evening, and nominated Robert H Johnston for Police Justice, and Wm. E. Smith, jr for Civil Justice.

FAST DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA. - The Rt. Rev. Bish op Potter of Pernsylvania has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and leity of his discess, recommending and humilistice, on account of the present distressed state of the country. The Friday following is the Thanksgiving Day appointed by the State. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JAMAICA, L. I.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. JAMAICA Thursday, Nov. 19-10 p. m. The village of Jamaica was this evening visited by a very destructive fire. It commenced about 7 o'clock, in the carriage manufactory of James R Hendry, and extending east, soon caught the Dutch Reformed Church (the largest in the village), which was burned to the ground. The fire also extended west, consuming five buildings known as "Rotten Row," occupied as tenant houses; and also the residence and grocery store of Mr. Herdry. The whole value of property destroyed is about \$20,000, about half of which was covered by insurance.

The fire companies of the village were promptly or the ground and were very efficient in preventing the flames from spreading any further. Large numbers of people came in from the surrounding country. Engine Company No. 2, and Eurpire Hose Company from Flushing, came five miles to render all the assistance in their power. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been used in the building ouring the day. Some inferreant cut all the hose of the er giper : even that of the Flushing companies was cut after they arrived on the ground. No clue has been obtained as to who is the perpetrator of the crimes.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Fernando Wood sent a letter to the Chairman of the Police Commissioners yesterday, stating that he could not be present, and asking that they would adjourn urtil to-day. He sent a similar latter to Mr. Peris, the new member of the Board, but Mr. Perit said they cou'd go on without him. So the meeting was opened.

pointed to take his place as Clerk. Gen. Nyx-I have received a communication from the Mayor, saying that it was impossible for him to be

here, and requesting that the Board adjourn.

Mr. PERIT-I objected to an adjournment at the last neeting Sir, on the ground that the public business required that we should act.

Mayor POWELL-I should think, provided the Board only continued with its necessary business and old not go into appointments, it would be proper to

Mr. STRANAHAN-The Thirteenth Ward men whom Mayor Powers.—But even there. I belive, he pro-ferred to have some objections to the Thirtcenth Ward

Get. NyE-It has been more than sixty days since that, and, I presume, that the statute of limitation will Mr. Perr.—There is no motion to adjourn, there

fore we proceed, do we not, Mr. Chairman to Mr. Bowes presented a resolution, calling on the General-Superintendent to designate patrolmen to watch the Polls at the next election. Carried. Mr. STRANAHAN wi hed to report a list of names

from the Committee on Appointments, from the Seventh Ward, with a view of having them published under the rule.

Mr. Bowns moved that Davin and Clark, two of

the old police restored to duty, be allowed pay for their full time. Laid over. Mayor Powers, presented a number of petitions for appointments.
Gen. Nyz stated that he had had presented to him Gen. Nvs stated that he had had presented to him by the officers of the Fire Department an application requesting the appointment of some satisfaction represent the police force at fires, and recommending the appointment of Mr. John B. Leveridge. He went on to state that more than a thousand of fire badges had been stolen, and improper persons were allowed by their use to pass the lines at fires; Mr. Leveridge was so well acquainted with the firemen that he could distinguish these persons. Referred to Committee on Application.

Application.
The list of appointments for the Thirteenth Ward Mr. Perit asked if the men had been elected.

Mr. PERIT asked it the men had been elected.

Gen. NYz said net.

Judge Welcomz R. Beens desired to say, before
they proceeded to make appointments to fill the balance, of the Department, that he had attended for six
nonths as the representative of six hundred men,
who, he thought, had been irregularly discharged.
That matter was before a Committee, which had not
yet decided. If it should be decided that they were
committed discharged, the Beard would find that its That matter was before a Committee, which had not yet decided. If it should be decided that they were mingularly discharged, the Beard would find that its list was already more than full. He thought that this night came heavy expanditure to the city. He would say further, and he old not hold it out as a threat—

Ger. Nye.—Oh, no; we see used to that.

Mr. Byene would say that there were some 400 or 300 of these men, who would get out a mandadus directing this Board to show cause why they should not be endered on duty.

Another Man suggested, also, that about the time

at which these men were ordered to report to this Board, they were standing with clubs in their hands heating down the policemen appointed by this Board, heating down the pottermen appointed by this Board, and that, also, should be beene in mind.

Gen Nar said that in his opinion it was a matter of entire it difference whether those old policemen received notice or not; they had placed themselves in opposition to the Board by their acts. He had submitted the question to Mezars. Noyes, Field & Evans, and would read their opinions. He did so as folio resident.

Our opinion has been requested upon the two following questions:

First: Did a member of the City Police who adhered to the Mayor and City Judge after the repeal of the former inv regulating the Police and refused to take office under the doard of Police for the Metropolitan Police. Businet, became, nevertheless a member of the Metropolitan Police is seember of the Metropolitan Police. Second: Can member of the Metropolitan Police who has been removed for cause, he reappointed?

We have examined these questions, and are of coinion, First: that a member of the Gity Police who adhered to the tropolitan Board of Police did not become a member of the Metropolitan Board of Police did not become a member of the Metropolitan Police. Johing two of the old Commissioners in certainness against the laws, and violent resistance to the continuation of the stituted sixthenites, he was not only guitty of a crime, but thereby deprived himself of the benefit of the new law and elected not to accept or hold office under it.

We now add that two cases are now before the General Term. We may add that two cases are now before the General Term of the Supreme Court ready for argument, and may be argued to morrow, which will determine one if not both of these questions.

Now York, Nov. 18, 1857.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

No. 2 Hanover stream, Nov. 19, 1857.

New-York, Nov. 18, 1897.

OENTLEMEN: I have examined the single question of the legality of a reappointment by the Board of Folios, to office, it the poster force of "numbers of the old Police," (as they are designated, who have been removed from the police force, for

the pointe force of "nambers of the old Police," (as they are designated, who have been removed from the police force, for came, by your floats.

The twelfth section of the law under which your Board is noting, and by which the police force under your control is constituted and governed, in terms, provides that "no person who shall ever have been removed from the Police force stabilished by this act, for cause, shall be reappointed by the Board of "Police to any office in the said police force." This provision is so explicit and emphastic as to leave no ground for construction, either for Cowns or for counsel, except on the distinct point whether the person proposed for reappointment fall within the predicament of "ever having been removed from the "Police force established by this act, for cause."

That, if they were at the time of their supposed removal members of "the prince force established by this act," they have been removed therefrom and for cause, is beyond dispute, ounselve so assumed as necessary element in the case submitted for my opinion.

Were they, then members "of the police force established "by this act," it he time at their supposed removal. The thirty second section of the act undoubtedly carries the police force, constituted and existing under the previous legislation of the State, over to the new system established by the act and, after the first meeting of the Beard of Police, all persons who remained in the police establishment, as declared by the language of the act, "held office and did duty noder the police force of the Metropolitan Police district kereby constituted."

It is clear that members of the old police force sould not be made members of the new e-abilishment against their will be under members of the new e-abilishment against their will be under members of the new e-abilishment against their will be under members of the new e-abilishment against the provide provides in the size of the police provides place and day of the made members of the new e-abilishment against the rea

It is clear that members of the old pilice force sould not be used members or the new establishment against their will, but it is equally clear that if they adhered to the piace and duty of policemet (not resigning, or withdrawing from office. It maining and professing to exercise it) they are members. Of the "police force established by this sot."

I am, therefore of opinion that after a subsequent removal by your Board, for cause, of members of the old police, the statute prohibits their reliatatement.

I am aware that it is supposed that the general nature of the cause upon which a large body of the old police force were removed from the new should extempt them from the operation of this perpetual exclusion from office, which seemed intended for the Leyisiature, and it cannot be entertained by the Commissioners. The exclusion effected by the law is imperative and cannot be evided. cannot be evaded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

To the Commissioners of Police.

I freely actour in the above opinion of Mr. Everta
SAMUML BLATCHFORD. November 19, 1857.

Gen. NYE proceeded to say that Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel were waiting in Court to try to get on causes in the Supreme Court, which would de-cide this matter. Judge Breef stated that he did not consider that the opinions which had been read, covered this case.

Ger. Nye-I have no doubt that you will have to

Ger. NYE-1 rave no doubt that you will neve to take your meaconing.

Judge Brenz then referred to isolated cases which reight be brought to the notice of the Board.

Mr STRANARAM-I believe it is not the intention to fill the farce so far as that these isolated cases cannot

Gen. Nyr read a letter from the Commissary Gen. eral and his reply as follows: James W. Nye, President Meteopolitan Police Board.

Pran Sin: From information received at this office, I am apprehensive that a serious difficulty is about to take place at or near the State Arecan ion the part of the omemployed. I therefore ask, on the part of the State, that a sufficient force be de-

tailed from the Metropilian Police to protect the State proporty

m, S.r., your obedient servant, J. H. HOBART WARD, Commissary General. J. H. HOBART WARD, Commissary General.

Nov. 18, 1856.

J. H. Borart Ward, Commissary General.

Lear Siz: Your communication of this date was this mement handed to me. As the Board of Commissioners is not in session, I am chies date reply as the presiding officer, trusting the Board will conform my action at its meeting to morrow.

Our force is stiff small, and apread as it necessarily is over this large city, we are unable unless a most imperative necessity temards it, to concentrate at a given point any large body of men for a long time, without great danger to that part of the city from which they are taken. We expect to proceed to morrow to fill our force, and shall go on as rapidly as possible to its completion. When we have thus filled our force, we shall be able to do much more than at present.

I would advise you to employ, at the expense of the State, a sufficient number of special men to afford protection to the Arsenal until we could send enough of our force to give more efficient princetion.

reint by toction.

You will find us at all times ready to do all in our power to protect the property located within the borders of this district and I trust we shall be as ready to do so with the property of the State as of any individual.

With great respect, I remain your servant.

JAMES W. NYE,

President pro. tem. of the Board of Police.

The action of Gen. Nye was indorsed.

Mr. Stranahan reported that Nicholas Bogart had been proved drunk. Discharged. William Titus the

Mr. Bowen reported that the charge against Thos Mr. Bown reported that the charge against Thos. Sicey had not been sustained. Complaint discharged. Gen. NYE reported that Thos. Doane had been proved druck for the second or third time since he had been in the service. Discharged. He also reported that the charge against John R. Richardson had not been sustained. Charge dismissed. Nobody had appeared to prosecute William D. Armstrong of Brooklyn for not paying his rent, and he said it was claimed by two. Complaint discharged.

Mr. Bown said that these patrolmen, receiving \$860 a year, had abundant to pay their dista, and he should be in favor of visiting them with the severest negatives.

penalties.
Several of Capt. Walling's force are to be reprimaided for not being present at loli-cail. A number of frivolous complaints were made. A lady, Mrs. Bar-ney, had or upplained against a policeman who arrested her boys because they stoned him on his beat.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported Simon Reynolds drunk. Mr. Embree being absent, Mr. Hasbrouck was ap-Mr. Bowen submitted the following report from the

General Superintendent: OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, A

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1857. 5

To the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police. politan Police.

Siz: In compliance with the requirements of the law constituting this Department, I respectfully report to the Commissioners of Police that, since my last quarterly report various accidents have occurred, including an annual election, which have in a measure tested the efficiency of the officers and met attached to this department, and secured the approbation of our

incidents have occurred, including an annual extent, lawe in a measure tested the efficiency of the officers and men attached to this department, and secured the approbation of our fellow-citizens.

I am happy to say that upon all occasions the officers and men have promptly responded to the orders that have been expected from their united numbers. I need not add that, with a force so restricted in numbers this department what do justice to the public nor to likelf. I respondibly urge the necessity of increasing its numbers without delay, as we cannot and our eyes to the invastening sepect of the future, and to the importance of preparing for anticipred emergencies.

I reliterate the request that a strong and effective River Police be organized at the earliest day possible, the reasons and necessity for which it cannot be be necessary for me to repeat. In connection with this, permit me again to urge upon the Commissioners the speedy appointment of Captains or Inspectors; the residue, fourteen in number, are commanded by ergreauts setting as Captains. This state of things greatly impairs the efficiency of the force.

I the pleasure in doing but an act of justice in commanding to the favorable consideration of the Board all and severally the axing Sergensia who have been performing the duttee of Captains in the various Presincts. Trey have, without exception, therefully and promptly responded to and obeyed every order that has been issued by their superior officers. Their mea have been drilled, and the internal police of their respective commanded policers. In the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards there are 49 special policemen, who have seted in that character for the last three months, and with few exceptions are strongly recommended for the appointment as policemen by their responsitive commonths, and with few exceptions are strongly recommended for the appointment as policemen by their commanding officers I submit the report are voluminous returns from the Deputy Superintendents, Cappenter and Folk, emboseing sta

rested

I respectfully sak the attention of the Soard of Commission
are to those details and the observations and suggestions the I respectfully say the series of the observations and suggestions that across those details and the observations are suggestions that across pany them.

Duing the past two months 6.711 arrests have been made in the City of New York, and 2.95 in the City of Stocklyn—a number that has never been equaled in the original statistics of this city, and that by a force greatly interior in numbers to that which existed previous to the organization of the Metropolitan Police Department.

The following summary may prove interesting:

The property scolen from citizens of this city during the past two months amounts to \$42,504, of which have been recovered to the city of the city of the covered to the city of the city

two months amounts to present two poor and destitute person fourteen thousand and ninety-two poor and destitute person have been accommedated with longings ouring the same period have been accommedated with longings of the period base been restored.

Fourteen thousand and ninety-two poor and destitute persons have been accommodated with loogings ouring the same period. Eight bondred and innety-five lost children have been restored to their parents and thirty-five have been sont to the Alma-House trough but instrumentality of the police.

I cannot close this report without calling the attention of the Board to the wast number of persons whom mecessity dompels to seek for refuge at right at the Station Houses, and I am informed by the officers in command that nigntly they are compeled to reject numerous applications, and drive the unfor tonates into the street. The affording this temporary she far a hight has charity that requires but a small outley, and the approaching inclemency of the season, and the fearful destituries that the treeters the poor and homeless strongly administic authorities that greater accommodations should be provided to protect the unfortunates against the colling biasts of right. If we cannot give them food, we can provide them shelter.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Sup't of Police.

Mr. Bows offered the following:

council, setting I thin the crowded state of the Station-footing highly with destitute persons, and requesting that immediate provision might be made for them, either by employing the Sta-ion-Housea or renting in the neighborhood of euch station, to be placed ander the supervision of the Police Commissioners, iming the present Winter.

Gen. NYE reported several insignificant charges, but

they were dismissed.

Semenony said that two names had been struck off from the published lists-George B. Davis and Henry Barr. If the Commissioners had struck then off to arything bad, it was all right; but if somebody else had struck them off, they wanted to know it.

Mr. Stramahan stated that they were stricken off for reasons entirely satisfactory at the time.

Mayor Powell thought a day of delay would not make much difference, and suggested that to-morrow Mayor Wood would be present.

Mayor Wood would be present.

Mr. Perir hoped they would not delay; the public were deeply anxious, and the city at present was actu-

Mr. Bowes entirely agreed with Mr. Porit. He trusted that there would not be another hour of delay. Mayer Powell made a formal motion to postpone the awearing in of the Thirteenth Ward men until the next meeting of the Board. Lost, 5 to 1.

Mr. Chollwell asked if anybody else would be excluded by appointing these men.

Mr. Stranahan answered that they would not. The men were then passed before the Commissioners for inspection, and all 30 were elected.

Mr. Ferit—I would inquire now if there is another list ready for advertisement?

Instready for advertisement?

Mr. Strannahan—There is.

Mr. Perir—Can they come up to-day?

Gen. Nya—They must be published first.

Mr. Bowns—Our rules require that they be published for two days.

Mr. Perir—I would inquire if the Committee could

Mr. Perit — I would inquire it the Countries report a still further number of names.

Mr. Steanahan—There have been more than 200 examined with a great doel of care, and 30 or 40 can be published at the next meeting.

Mr. Perit — We shall have a pretty good list for the

next meeting. There is another order—the discussion of the slightlity of the old Police.

Mayor Powell, noved that it be laid over until the next meeting, on account of the absence of Mayor

Gen. Nyr.-Who shall swear in these men ? Mr. PERST-Had not the Board better adjourn t Gen. NYE-It may be done by any member of the

The Board adjourned until Monday next.

A SLAVE CHASE.—We learn that two colored boys, some 18 or 20 years of age, who had escaped from their master, a Mr. Jewett of Tennessee, were taken at Cleveland on Monday, where they had been quietly at work in a hotel for some time, and delivered to their master by process of Court. On their way to Cincintait, to be shipped by the river to their former home, one of them got off the cars at Carlisle Station, near Daylon, and when the train was ready to start he refused to get on again. The person having the two boys in charge endeavored to force him upon the platform, but the fugitive turned upon him, struck one of two telling blows, and then made good speed for the country. A SLAVE CHASE .- We learn that two colored boys

The cars could not be stopped for one negro, an The cars could not be stopped for one negro, and the cwier of the slave was obliged to come on to Middletown with his remaining charge, where he procured assistance, and returned to Carliele yesterday aftermore in pursuit of the fugitive. The other boy was brought on to this city last evening, and is probably already beyond the reach of any other than slave law.

The escape of the boy at Carliele, we understand, created quite an excitenest on the care, and served to greatly relieve the monotony of a fariguing trip. The chase was rather animated for a minute or two. If the master followed the runaway, he stood the risk of losing his "property" remaining in the car; so he

losing his "preperty" remaining in the car; so he wisely concluded to secure the bird in hand, and then best the bush for its mate. [Ciscinnati Gaz., 13th.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The threatering assemblages which have gathered around the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park in Seventy sinth street for the past three or four days, seem to be subsiding. Less than a thousand people were there yesterday; Justice Brennan made a short but sympathetic speech. Nearly 100 additional men were set at work in the planting department. Sorgeant Bryse, of the Nineteenth Ward, was on hand with a squad of policemen to strengthen Capt. Mont gomery, and Capt. Porter of the Twelfth Ward held the Arrenal.

The num played in Tompkirs square verterday morning numbered two or three hundred. Mr. D. Gor don appeared as the chief man of this movement, and said that if they would go to the Park a new plan of relief would be presented to them. After a spirited speech by Mr. Wi'tenberg, vigorously denouncing deeiving politicians, estimating the cost of getting elected Assemblymen or Aldermen, and expressing is dignation at being driven from the steps of the City Hall the other day when the 71st Regiment received their eagle. About a hundred followed to the Park a banner with the inscription, "Full particulars of the Unemployed." "D. Gordon, Chairman."

On their arrival Gordon advised them not to trust the Mayor, for he desired only voters for the election.

Mr. H. Roscor read the following addresses:

New York, Nov. 18, 1837.

We, the Committee, do selemnly essert and can substantiate that every word we insert is true. We had an interview with the Heads of all the Departments where work could probable be obtained; and if the Mayor, who pretends to be the poor nan's friend would only sanction it and help us. Mr. Conover, to use his sown words, could set from 500s to 6,000 men at work, if Mayor Wood, would recognize him as Street Commissioner. We see banners, many in number floating across the streets with the inscription of "Fernando Wood, the Foor Man's Friend." Those banners cost 6:00 each, at the lowest calculation; and we peer distressed workingmen can look at these thirty as and starve, while our city officials can live in luxury. We see so many ballot-bogrs, which cost \$60,000, which boxes at the most are not worth \$20,000, and we know the man that hed the contract made \$40,000, at the least calculation. We, the poor men, can starve and see our City Government use money that might be put in use for public works. Fellow-sufferers unemployed workingmen, we the Committee, on your behalf, request you to look at these brief remarks and starty them. Mr H. Roscor read the following addresses:

fierers, unemployed workingmen, we the Committee, on your behalf, request you to look at these brief remarks and easily them.

We, the Committee, give our whole preceding, from first or substant up to the present time, so that the people can see what we have been doing for you.

DAVID GORDON, Ch'a. AUG. DESSON, HENRY ROSCOV, FETER LONNELLY, WILLIAM BURK.

We, the Committee on behalf of the unemployed in Tompkins square, have been conferring with Mayor Wood, who has, we are sorty to say, been keeping us in deep distress with his fair promises of support to the working men, which he had no power to give. We feel areatly disappointed to think he has led an astray. We, the Committee of Workingmen, would probably have been at work if he had told us that he could not get us on the Central Park. Workingmen and Citizens, we have tried how much his Honer the Mayor can do for the working men, and how much his Honer the Mayor can do for the working men, and how much his Honer the Mayor can do for the working men, and how much his Honer the Mayor can do for the working men, and how much his Honer the Mayor can do for the working men, and how much his Honer the Mayor can do for the working men, and how much his Honer the Mayor can do for the working men, and how much his Honer the Mayor can do for the working men, as how working the say fellow surferers, we wish you taking. However, we would not the right people in power to go to, to supply men on the Central Park and they see kind anough to recognize us as the Workingmen's Committee, and answer to our request; therefore, fellow working, we want you to know these men who are in power. One thing more as regards his Honor, who has done wrong in not recognizing Mr. Conever as Street Commissioner, for he says that ne could set five or six diousand men at work tramediately.

Mr. IRA B. DAVIS, Democrat and Spiritualist, then

Mr. IRA B. Davis, Democrat and Spiritualist, ther exhorted the crowd to back up the Mayor, the Cuampion of the Workingman, and not to pull their own party in pieces. They must insist on the Central Park Commissioners giving them all work as long as the \$250,000 lasted.

Mr J B Montos, a carpenter, said he could not work on the Central Park, and be wanted the City to buy lots and build houses, so as to give him work.

Mr. Dessond closed the meeting and recommended that it be repeated every day at 11 o'clock. The Charles Smith Committee sent the following communication to the Mayor yesterday:

communication to the Mayor yesterday:

To the Honerable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York:

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Central Park, disregarding the urgent representations of the General Committee, based upon the familie of the people, have postponed the amployment of 1.00 or 2.00 hands for next week or so, in spite of an appropriation of \$2.00.00, two weeks ago so specially and manimously voted by the Common Council, and parity not to their dipperal in cash by the generous offer of Controller Flagg:

Whereas, The sgents of the Commissioners, have yesterday treated the numerous applicants for work, at their office-doors, Nixty-right attent, in a Mackarelyie Roys or Dead Rabbit manner, declaring to them they must wait till further decision of the Beard, and that there are not more employed than 100 now.

Whereas. The people ere getting tired of these postpouling ind deceptions, and are showing award symptoms or recom-

Whereas. The people are getting fired of these postportings and deceptions, and are showing attend symptoms of recomercing mass meetings and street processions, so but full to the revival of business and general confidence.

Whereas, The Street Department, from the public statements of its Commissioner, offers opportunity of easily employing several thousands of hands during the Winter in grading, requiring, sewering steets, building piers, feacing parks, building entire houses, saylums, &c.

Whereas, In consequence of deplorable political party struggles, all these works had been delayed for menths, and would still be suspended for weeks through the slow formalities of the law, as the proposals of contractors are to be tendered only on Nev 28, which might compet the unemployed to starve at least one metal longer.

The mith longer.

Resized. To ask the Hon Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty to order the Street Department. City Inspectorate, &c. and other Departments, to begin with some important with at once, by taking upon the medican began sublify for the abridgement of the required fedicals legal formalities, and thus strengthen

f the required tedects reasonable to the breathing of the people.

New York, Nov. 16, 287.

Headquarters, Nov. 191 and 283 Sowery, Steuben House.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Unemployed.

JAMEN T. MAGUIRE, PRANZ BILLER.

CHASE A. HUBNER,

FREDERICK GYLLMAN GEO. NOLL,

WILLIAM SOWLES.

SEBASTIAN SEILER, Secretary.

CONVICTED OF POISONING BER HUSBAND .- The Laucaster, Pa , Comt of Quarter Sessions on Wednes day commerced the trial of Mary Jane Sabastian, for the murder of her husband, Henry Myers Sebastisa, both colored, by poisoning. The Lancaster Expressings the defendant stands indicted for the murder of her husband, in the Borough of Marietta in Juce last by administering a poison, laid in the indictment a The prisoner is a light mulatto white arrenic. quite young and rather good looking, being only I years of age. A Jury was obtained and the case opened. Commonwealth expect to prove bad feeling and its motive, urging her to the act. Witnesses wer called who prived the poleoning, and that the prisone confessed it. The sister of the deceased testified that the parties quarrelled; physician testided as to the presence of arsenic in the stomach of deceased, after which the Court adjourned. Af er hearing evidence on both sides the Jury retired.

The Philadelphia evening papers contain in the fol

The Philadelphia evening papers contain in the foilowing dispatch the termination of the case:

"In the evening the Court-House was crowded, and at the toiling of the bell announcing the varidict there was much excitement.

"The prisoner was in the prisoner's box, and attracted considerable attention from the outsiders, who wanted to see how she conducted herself. She was scated in one corner of the box, having a listices, unconvened air about her, as if the verdict had to reference to her at all. She is but seventeen years of see and cannot exactly be called a mulatto. years of age, and cannot exactly be called a mulatto, as she is of a race between them and the whites. Her locks and appearance are generally preposeesing.

"The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. As soon as the verdict was an neunced the audience quietly moved away, but when outside the Court-House various comments were made upon the action of the Jury." years of age, and cannot exactly be called a mulatte

STAMPING MACHINES, manufactured by Milo Peck

of New-Haven, are very well made and effective, but too ittricate for description, without accompanying dia grams. In one machine the weight is raised by shifting greaved palley in motion against another, on which prejecting tongue that wedges itself in the groove of the first, and is carried by friction, three quarters of turn. Beyond this point, one of the pulleys being made smaller, the weight is released, and fails in another machine. The weight is connected with a piston, be hind which the air is compressed or rarified. In this manner a light or a smart blow may be given at pleas ure, without, as is the case with steam hammers, being finited by the pressure of steam in the boiler.

Poisoning Case at Batavia - We learn from Th Estaria Advocate that a potsoning case is now unde investigation, at that place. A charge is preferre against Mrs. Polly Friesch for administering arseni to her daughter Frances, in the month of Aug. 1856, by which she died. The child was then about years old, and the parties all resided where Mrs. F. now lives, at Alabama, Genesee County. A large number of witnesses have already been examined. The secured is youthful and not unpreposessing in appearance, and asserts her imposence of this er any like offense, and attributes the prosecution to local excitement and prejudios.

A REVELATION OF THE RECENT PROSPERITY

THE ORIME AND FOLLY OF THOS. ALLIBONE HIGH LIVING AND LOW MORALITY

RUIN OF THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA

Enermous Complications of Fraud.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1857. The discovery of a great defalcation may be sikened to a thunder crash from a cloudless sky. Men stand aghast from the very suddenness of the shock, forgetting that all explosions of this kind are necessarily unattended by premonitory symptoms, and that in either case the revelation must be instantaneous. This is absolutely true with reference to a disturbance of the electrical equilibrium; but when the moral equipouse which ke-pe men within the narrow path of rectitude is lost, circumstances must be constantly occurring in their conduct to which their intimate associates cannot be wholy blind. Suspicion may be excited in private, and even apprehension of danger entertained. But upon the public ear, upon which no premonitory

been breathed, the great crash falls with staggering suddenness. The first nervous shook over, panic supervenes, to be succeeded by comparative calm, during which the plundered victims of the new fraud have opportunity to calculate the chances of the future, and ascertain whether it is to be absolute beggary or not. Modern defalcations have, unfortunately, become so comprehensive as not only to astonish a community, but almost to inpoverish it. Their magnitude, moreover, seems to be progressive. They have also ceased to be the offspring of a sudden impulse, but have become matters of deliberate and systematic design, concealed beneath a tortucus labyrinth which nothing short of the most consummate skill could devise. and which nothing less can unravel. To crown all, the more infamous the fraud, the more certain appear to be the chances of escape from punishment.

No crash has ever occurred in Philadelphia like that which prostrated the Bank of Pennsylvania, It is singular, too, that while events of mere everyday occurrence have occupied the columns of our daily press, the particulars of this disastrous fraud have never been laid before the public. Not that it would have been proper to print the countless rumors, many of them wholly false, which circulated from mouth to mouth, but that the utmost scruting was applied to every coroner's inquest, while the strong facts in the case of the bank, its delinquent President, its general antecedents, and the position of the directors, were comparatively ignored in the columns of all our leading journals, and distant stockholders and depositors, as well as the public at large, were left comparatively in the dark as to facts which might have been ascertained, and which no feeling for individuals can succeed in suppressing, as they must in time come out in all their enormity. The great fact of the ruin of the bank having been accomplished by the conduct of the President, every circumstance explanatory of that conduct should have been sought for and published. Such a course was due to the public, but their just expectations on this point have been miserably disappointed, and the prospect is that nothing will be now communicated until the result of a leng, tedious and elaborate official examination is known. Why this matter has been so studiously everleoked by the press, I leave to others to determine. I impute no base motive to any party, but mention the fact as one which has been the subject of frquent remark in private circles. The antecedents of every great criminal possess a

certain interest in the eye of the community. Those of Thomas Allibone, the absconding President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, are so curious as to be worth referring to. His father died many years ago, leavng a widow with eight children entirely destitute of the means of living. The widowed Mrs. Allibone was a woman of exalted character, of charming manners, and endowed with energy fully equal to he trying emergency in which she found berself placed. She immediately opened a first-class boarding-house in a first-class locality, and succeeded and the most sanguine expectation self and her friends. She educated and provided for her large family, purchased the valuable property where she resided, now occupied by the Reading Railroad Company as an office, and left at her death a very handsome estate. Thomas, the oldest son of this excellent woman, was brought up a merchant on the wharf, and is now about forty-eight years of age. When a young man, and in fact up to the period of his going into the bank as President, his manners were affable and even captivating. He made friends without difficulty, and succeeded n attaching to himself many worthy men by the cords of a friendship that amounted to a blind infatuation. They regarded him as the embodiment of ail that was generous, honorable and just. He formed a business connection with Mr. John Troubat, a careful, cautious, worthy man; and the firm bat, a careful, cautious, worthy man; and the firm of Allibone & Troubat obtained a prominent position in the community. Allibone was from the first a dashing operator, but his impetuokity was tempered by the conservatism of his partner, who, notwithstanding his caution, was possessed of equal courage. But his was a courage regulated by a sound judgment unimpaired by the rash impulsiveness which his partner exhibited.

A stroke of good fortune, the natural result of this eembination of courage with judgment, brought the firm prominently into notice some twenty years ago. Troubat discovered that the crop of clover seed had

from prominently into notice some twenty years ago.

Troubst discovered that the crop of clover seed had failed throughout the country, and of this fact he had managed to obtain certain information. He quietly slipped off to Liverpool, and secured the great bulk of the English crop. The fruit of this well-timed stroke was said to be a profit of a hundred thousand dollars; but the celat of the operation was immense. In coffee, and other South American produce, they also operated to an extent and with a boldness that also operated to an extent and with a staggered the merchants of the old school who wit-nessed their doings. Success, however, seldom failed to crown their undertakings. But in the midst of this career of almost unbroken prosperity, Mr. Troubat was drowned while bathing in the surf at Cape May. He left a handsome property, and his partner succeeded to the business. Deprived, however, of the solid judgment that Mr. Troubat had invariably shown in these extensive operations, Mr.
Allibone was less successful in many which he subsequently undertook. His purchases were enormous, but his sales were too often forced. He overtraded most unwisely—his whole conduct was erration
the strength of that he became a vector in the extrems so much so that he became exceed ingly unpopular in commercial circles. Street gossip asserts that the strangeness of his movements in-creased to such a degree that it was finally resolved to remove the annoyance by providing him with busi-ness eisewhere, and that to get clear of him as a merchant, it was determined to make him President of a bank. So the matter stood in February, 1853. It is certain that his friends united in the moven working with predigious energy to secure the elec-tion of a new board of Directors, whose intention it was to displace the President and make room for

This movement succeeded, and on the 16th of February was he elected. The retiring President, Joseph Totten, had been connected with the bank for fifty scars, during most of which period he had served Under his admit had enjeyed a high reputation and been eminestly prospercus. It was alleged, however, that he was too conservative, too castions, that he was in fact a fogy, and the bank needed an influion of Young